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Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A multiparameter screening Method ~~of evaluating disease risk, disease cause, therapeutic target, and therapeutic efficiency of~~ for atherosclerosis-related coronary heart disease (CHD) or stroke comprising;

defining the disease as atherosclerosis-related CHD or stroke ~~or other cardiovascular disease~~;

defining the normal as free from said disease;

defining the following parameters as atherosclerotic parameters consisting of c = the Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) concentration parameter in mg/dL or c = the C-reactive protein (CRP) concentration parameter in mg/L, p = the blood systolic pressure parameter in mmHg or p = the blood diastolic pressure parameter in mmHg, f = the heart rate parameter in s^{-1}, a = the radius parameter along arterial

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radius in cm, T = the temperature parameter of

blood plasma in °C, α = the angle parameter

between the gravity and mean velocity of blood

fluid in arterial vessels in degree and z = the

axial length parameter of diffusion flux along

the inner wall in the axial direction of

arterial vessels in cm, called the diffusion

length parameter;

measuring, for an individual, ~~having~~ the ~~disease,~~

<u>values of</u> said atherosclerotic parameters ~~of~~

<u>presented in</u> the following expressions:

$$J = Ac^{\frac{11}{9}} (v^3 D^{16})^{\frac{1}{27}} \left(\frac{g \cos \alpha + fu}{z} \right)^{\frac{2}{9}} \qquad (1.1)$$

or

$$J = Bc^{\frac{11}{9}} p^{\frac{1}{3}} T^{\frac{16}{27}} a^{\frac{2}{3}} f^{\frac{2}{9}} z^{-\frac{2}{9}} \qquad (1.2)$$

and

$$J = E\, c^{\frac{11}{9}} D^{\frac{16}{27}} z^{-\frac{2}{9}} (\cos \alpha)^{\frac{2}{9}} \qquad (1.3)$$

wherein J = the mass transfer flux in 10^{-5}

$g/(cm^2 s)$, A, B and E = the constants of

conversion factors, v = the eddy velocity of

blood fluid in arterial vessels in cm/s, u =

the mean velocity of the blood fluid in cm/s, D

= the diffusion coefficient in cm^2/s, and g =

the gravitational acceleration in cm/s^2;

measuring, for an individual not having the

disease, the normal values of said

atherosclerotic parameters;

determining the disease risks yielded by the

difference between said measured values and

said normal values of said atherosclerotic

parameters;

adding all said disease risks containing a total

risk of said disease;

determining a disease risk level containing said

total risk of said disease;

selecting an atherosclerotic risk factor related

to an atherosclerotic parameter ~~that is~~ having

the greatest contribution to said total risk of

said disease so as to result in said risk

factor as a primary therapy target of said

disease;

selecting a greater flux between the LDL mass

transfer flux and the monocyte mass transfer

flux so as to result in said greater flux as a

primary cause in said disease;

selecting a greater concentration level between
  the LDL level in <u>the</u> serum and the CRP level in
  <u>the</u> blood plasma so as to result in said
  greater level as a secondary therapy target of
  said disease;

~~determining~~<u>calculating</u> a relative ratio between
  currently said total risk and previously said
  total risk so as to yield said relative ratio
  as a therapeutic efficacy of said disease;

repeating above-mentioned ~~said~~ methods until said
  disease risk level ~~is reduced~~ <u>to reduce</u> to a
  normal level for the individual who requires
  the therapy to prevent or to treat
  atherosclerosis-related CHD or stroke;

above-mentioned ~~said~~ methods are written as an
  executable computer program named the MMA.exe,
  or another name, to be installed into a general
  purpose digital computer device to accomplish
  said methods; and

outputting <u>said</u> total ~~disease~~ risk, <u>said</u> risk
  level, ~~disease~~ <u>said primary</u> cause, <u>said</u>
  therapeutic target and <u>said</u> therapeutic
  efficiency ~~to a display or a memory or another~~

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~~computer on a network, or~~ to a user or a

display.

Claim 2 (Currently amended): A method as in claim
1, wherein the nine disease risks are yielded by the
differences between the measured values and the
normal values of the nine atherosclerotic parameters,
wherein: ~~said method comprising the steps of:~~

substituting a measured value, [[c_m]]$\underline{Cm_1}$ in mg/dL,
of the individual's LDL concentration in human
serum, wherein said Cm_1 is determined using a
medical technique for measuring the
concentration of blood constituents or said
[[c_m]]$\underline{Cm_1}$ is determined by the physician, into
eq. 1.1 yields $\underline{Jm_1 = HCm_1^{\frac{11}{9}}}$ where

$$H = A(v^3 D^{16})^{\frac{1}{27}} \left(\frac{g\cos\alpha + f u}{z} \right)^{\frac{2}{9}} \underline{,}$$

substituting a normal value, [[c_n]]$\underline{Cn_1}$ in mg/dL,
of said LDL concentration parameter, wherein
said Cn_1 is determined by the physician or said
[[c_n]]$\underline{Cn_1}$ = 100 mg/dL for adult, into eq. 1.1
yields $\underline{Jn_1 = HCn_1^{\frac{11}{9}}}$,

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calculating $[[\frac{J_m - J_n}{J_n}]] \frac{Jm_1 - Jn_1}{Jn_1}$ ~~, where J_m yielded by~~

~~substituting said c_m into said equation (1.1)~~

~~and J_n yielded by substituting said c_n into~~

~~said equation (1.1),~~ yields:

$$[[R_1 = \left(\frac{c_m}{c_n}\right)^{\frac{11}{9}} - 1]] \; R_1 = \left(\frac{Cm_1}{Cn_1}\right)^{\frac{11}{9}} - 1 \tag{1}$$

where $Cm_1 \geq Cn_1$, and

~~substituting said C_m and said C_n into (1) where c_m~~

~~$\geq c_n$ and~~

calculating (1) yields the disease risk R_1 caused
by the LDL concentration parameter related to
the atherosclerotic risk factors being an
elevated LDL concentration in human serum,
high-fat diet, hypercholesterolemia or other
risk factors that increase said LDL
concentration;

substituting a measured value, $[[c_m]]\underline{Cm_2}$ in mg/L,
of the individual's CRP concentration in human
blood plasma, wherein said Cm_2 is determined
using a medical technique for measuring the
concentration of blood constituents or said
$[[c_m]]\underline{Cm_2}$ is determined by the physician, into

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eq. 1.1 yields $Jm_2 = HCm_2^{\frac{11}{9}}$ where

$$H = A(v^3 D^{16})^{\frac{1}{27}}\left(\frac{g\cos\alpha + f u}{z}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}}$$

substituting a normal value, [[c_n]] Cn_2 in mg/L, of said CRP concentration parameter, wherein said Cn_2 ~~and an equivalent factor, F, are~~ is determined by the physician ~~wherein $F = \left(\frac{D_c}{D_L}\right)^{\frac{16}{27}}$,~~ ~~$D_c$ = the CRP diffusion coefficient and D_L = the LDL diffusion coefficient~~ or said [[c_n]] Cn_2 = 1.0 mg/L for adult ~~and said F = 0.66~~, into eq. 1.1 yields $Jn_2 = HCn_2^{\frac{11}{9}}$,

calculating [[$\frac{J_m - J_n}{J_n}$]] $\frac{Jm_2 - Jn_2}{Jn_2}$, ~~where J_m yielded by substituting said c_m into said equation (1.1) and J_n yielded by substituting said c_n into said equation (1.1)~~ yields:

$$[[R_2 = F\left(\left(\frac{c_m}{c_n}\right)^{\frac{11}{9}} - 1\right)]] \quad R_2 = F\left(\left(\frac{Cm_2}{Cn_2}\right)^{\frac{11}{9}} - 1\right) \qquad (2)$$

where $Cm_2 \geq Cn_2$, the equivalent factor $F = \left(\frac{D_c}{D_L}\right)^{\frac{16}{27}}$

D_c = the CRP diffusion coefficient, D_L = the LDL diffusion coefficient, and

~~substituting said C_m, said C_n and said F into (2)~~

~~where $c_m \geq c_n$ and~~

calculating (2) yields the disease risk R_2
   caused by the CRP concentration parameter
   related to the atherosclerotic risk factors
   being an elevated CRP level in human blood
   plasma, systemic inflammation, infectious
   agents or other risk factors that increase said
   CRP level;

substituting a measured value, [[P_m]]Pm$_3$ in mmHg,
   of the individual's blood systolic pressure,
   wherein said Pm$_3$ is determined using a medical
   technique for measuring the human blood
   pressure or said [[P_m]]Pm$_3$ is determined by the

   physician, into eq. 1.2 yields $Jm_3 = H_p Pm_3^{\frac{1}{3}}$ where

$$H_p = Bc^{\frac{11}{9}} T^{\frac{16}{27}} a^{\frac{2}{3}} f^{\frac{2}{9}} z^{-\frac{2}{9}},$$

substituting a normal value, [[P_n]]Pn$_3$ in mmHg,
   of said systolic pressure parameter, wherein
   said Pn$_3$ is determined by the physician or said
   [[P_n]]Pn$_3$ = 120 mmHg for adult, into eq. 1.2

   yields $Jn_3 = H_p Pn_3^{\frac{1}{3}}$,

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calculating $[[\frac{J_m - J_n}{J_n}]]$ $\frac{Jm_3 - Jn_3}{Jn_3}$ ~~, where J_m yielded by~~

~~substituting said P_m into said equation (1.2)~~
~~and J_n yielded by substituting said P_n into~~
~~said equation (1.2)~~ yields:

$$[[R_3 = \left(\frac{P_m}{P_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1]]\ R_3 = \left(\frac{Pm_3}{Pn_3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \qquad (3)$$

where $Pm_3 \geq Pn_3$, and

~~substituting said P_m and said P_n into (3) where P_m~~
~~$\geq P_n$ and~~

calculating (3) yields the disease risk R_3
    caused by the systolic pressure parameter
    related to the atherosclerotic risk factors
    being an elevated level of blood systolic
    pressure, family history of hypertension or
    other risk factors that increase said systolic
    pressure;

substituting a measured value, $[[P_m]]$ Pm_4 in mmHg,
    of the individual's blood diastolic pressure,
    wherein said Pm_4 is determined using a medical
    technique for measuring the human blood
    pressure or said $[[P_m]]$ Pm_4 is determined by the

    physician, into eq. 1.2 yields $Jm_4 = H_p Pm_4^{\frac{1}{3}}$ where

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$$H_p = Bc^{\frac{11}{9}} T^{\frac{16}{27}} a^{\frac{2}{3}} f^{\frac{2}{9}} z^{-\frac{2}{9}} ,$$

substituting a normal value, [[P_n]] $\underline{Pn_4}$ in mmHg, of said blood diastolic pressure $\underline{parameter,}$ $\underline{wherein\ said\ Pn_4}$ is determined by the physician or said [[P_n]] $\underline{Pn_4}$ = 70 mmHg for adult, $\underline{into\ eq.}$ 1.2 yields $\underline{Jn_4 = H_p Pn_4^{\frac{1}{3}} ,}$

calculating [[$\frac{J_m - J_n}{J_n}$]] $\underline{\frac{Jm_4 - Jn_4}{Jn_4}}$ ~~, where J_m yielded by~~ ~~substituting said P_m into said equation (1.2)~~ ~~and J_n yielded by substituting said P_n into~~ ~~said equation (1.2)~~ yields:

$$[[R_4 = \left(\frac{P_m}{P_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1]] \quad \underline{R_4 = \left(\frac{Pm_4}{Pn_4}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1} \qquad (4)$$

where $\underline{Pm_4 \geq Pn_4,}$ and

~~substituting said P_m and said P_n into (4) where P_m~~ ~~$\geq P_n$ and~~

calculating (4) yields the disease risk R_4 caused by the diastolic pressure parameter related to the atherosclerotic risk factors being an elevate level of blood diastolic

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pressure, family history of hypertension or
other risk factors that increase said diastolic
pressure;

substituting a measured value, [[f_m]] $\underline{Fm_5}$ in s^{-1},
of the individual's heart rate, wherein said
$\underline{Fm_5}$ is determined using a medical technique for
measuring the human heart rate or said [[f_m]] $\underline{Fm_5}$
is determined by the physician, into eq. 1.2

yields $\underline{Jm_5 = H_f\,Fm_5^{\frac{2}{9}}}$ where $\underline{H_f = Bc^{\frac{11}{9}}\,T^{\frac{16}{27}}\,a^{\frac{2}{3}}\,p^{\frac{1}{3}}\,z^{-\frac{2}{9}}}$,

substituting a normal value, [[f_n]] $\underline{Fn_5}$ in s^{-1}, of
said heart rate parameter, wherein said $\underline{Fn_5}$ is
determined by the physician or said [[f_n]] $\underline{Fn_5}$ =
72 per minute for adult, into eq. 1.2 yields

$\underline{Jn_5 = H_f\,Fn_5^{\frac{2}{9}}}$,

calculating [[$\dfrac{J_m - J_n}{J_n}$]] $\underline{\dfrac{Jm_5 - Jn_5}{Jn_5}}$, ~~where J_m yielded by~~

~~substituting said f_m into said equation (1.2)~~
~~and J_n yielded by substituting said f_n into~~
~~said equation (1.2)~~ yields:

$$[[R_5 = \left(\frac{f_m}{f_n}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1]]\; \underline{R_5 = \left(\frac{Fm_5}{Fn_5}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1} \qquad\qquad (5)$$

where $\underline{Fm_5 \geq Fn_5}$, and

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~~substituting said f_m and said f_n into (5) where f_m~~

~~> f_n and~~

calculating (5) yields the disease risk R_5 caused
by the heart rate parameter related to the
atherosclerotic risk factors being an elevated
level of heart rate, smoking cigarette,
depression or other risk factors that increase
said heart rate;

substituting a measured radius value, [[a_m]]$\underline{Am_6}$
in cm, of the individual's arterial vessel at
the lesion-prone sites of arterial bifurcations,
arterial branching, arterial curvatures or
arterial tapering, $\underline{\text{wherein said } Am_6 \text{ is}}$
$\underline{\text{determined using a medical technique for}}$
$\underline{\text{measuring the sizes of arterial vessels or said}}$
[[a_m]]$\underline{Am_6}$ is determined by the physician, $\underline{into}$

$\underline{\text{eq. 1.2 yields } Jm = H_a\, Am_6^{\frac{2}{3}}}$ where $\underline{H_a = Bc^{\frac{11}{9}} T^{\frac{16}{27}} f^{\frac{2}{9}} p^{\frac{1}{3}} z^{-\frac{2}{9}}},$

substituting a normal value, [[a_n]]$\underline{An_6}$ in cm, of
said arterial radius $\underline{\text{parameter, wherein said}}$
$\underline{An_6}$ is determined by the physician or said
[[a_n]]$\underline{An_6}$ = a value between 0.2 cm and 2.2 cm

for adult, $\underline{\text{into eq. 1.2 yields } Jn = H_a\, An_6^{\frac{2}{3}}},$

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calculating $[[\frac{J_m - J_n}{J_n}]]$ $\frac{Jm_6 - Jn_6}{Jn_6}$, ~~where J_m yielded by~~

~~substituting said a_m into said equation (1.2)~~

~~and J_n yielded by substituting said a_n into said~~

~~equation (1.2)~~ yields:

$$[[R_6 = \left(\frac{a_m}{a_n}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1]] \quad R_6 = \left(\frac{Am_6}{An_6}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1 \tag{6}$$

where $Am_6 \geq An_6$, and

~~substituting said a_m and said a_n into (6) where a_m~~

~~$\geq a_n$ and~~

calculating (6) yields the disease risk R_6 caused
by the arterial radius parameter related to the
atherosclerotic risk factors being an increased
size of arterial radius at said lesion-prone
sites or other risk factors that increase the
size of said arterial radius;

substituting a measured temperature value, $[[T_m]]$
Tm_7 in °C, of the individual's plasma fluid in
the region at said lesion-prone sites, wherein
said Tm_7 is determined using a medical
technique for measuring the temperature of
human blood plasma or said $[[T_m]]Tm_7$ is
determined by the physician, into eq. 1.2

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yields $Jm_7 = H_7 Tm_7^{\frac{16}{27}}$ where $H_7 = Bc^{\frac{11}{9}} a^{\frac{2}{3}} f^{\frac{2}{9}} p^{\frac{1}{3}} z^{-\frac{2}{9}}$,

substituting a normal value, [[T_n]]$\underline{Tn_7}$ in °C, of
said plasma temperature parameter, wherein said
$\underline{Tn_7}$ is determined by the physician or said

[[T_n]]$\underline{Tn_7}$ = 37°C, into eq. 1.2 yields $Jn_7 = H_7 Tn_7^{\frac{16}{27}}$,

calculating [[$\frac{J_m - J_n}{J_n}$]] $\frac{Jm_7 - Jn_7}{Jn_7}$, where T_m yielded by

substituting said T_m into said equation (1.1)
and J_n yielded by substituting said T_n into
said equation (1.1) yields:

$$[[R_7 = \left(\frac{T_m}{T_n}\right)^{\frac{16}{27}} - 1]] R_7 = \left(\frac{Tm_7}{Tn_7}\right)^{\frac{16}{27}} - 1 \qquad (7)$$

where $\underline{Tm_7 \geq Tn_7}$, and

substituting said T_m and said T_n into (7) where T_m
$\geq T_n$ and

calculating (7) yields the disease risk R_7 caused
by the plasma temperature parameter related to
the atherosclerotic risk factors being an
elevated temperature of said human blood plasma

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at said lesion-prone sites, elevated body
temperature-related diseases or other risk
factors that increase said plasma temperature;

substituting a measured value, [[α_m]] $\underline{\alpha m_8}$ in

degree, of the angle between the gravity and
average velocity of the blood fluid in the
region at said lesion-prone sites, wherein
said αm_8 is determined using a medical
technique for measuring the human arterial
geometries or said [[α_m]] $\underline{\alpha m_8}$ is determined by
the physician, into eq. 1.3 yields

$$Jm = H_\alpha (\cos \alpha m_8)^{\frac{2}{9}} \ \underline{where} \ H_\alpha = Ec^{\frac{11}{9}} D^{\frac{16}{27}} z^{\frac{2}{9}},$$

substituting a normal value, [[α_n]] $\underline{\alpha n_8}$ in degree,
of said angle parameter, wherein said αn_8 is
determined by the physician or said [[α_n]] $\underline{\alpha n_8}$ =
a value between the 10° and 60° for adult, into

eq. 1.3 yields $Jn = H_\alpha (\cos \alpha n_8)^{\frac{2}{9}}$,

calculating [[$\frac{J_m - J_n}{J_n}$]] $\frac{Jm_8 - Jn_8}{Jn_8}$, where J_m yielded by

substituting said α_m into said equation (1.1)
and J_n yielded by substituting said α_n into
said equation (1.3) yields:

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$$[[R_8 = \left(\frac{\cos\alpha_m}{\cos\alpha_n}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1]] \; R_8 = \left(\frac{\cos\alpha\, m_8}{\cos\alpha\, n_8}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1 \qquad (8)$$

where $\alpha n_8 \geq \alpha m_8$, and

~~substituting said α_m and said α_n into (8) where α_n $\geq \alpha_m$ and~~

calculating (8) yields the disease risk R_8
   caused by the angle parameter related to the
   atherosclerotic risk factors being a reduced
   size of said angle or other risk factors that
   reduce said angle size; and

substituting a measured value, [[Z_m]] $\underline{Zm_9}$ in cm,
   of the individual's axial length of diffusion
   flux along the inner arterial wall at said
   lesion-prone sites, wherein said Zm_9 is
   determined using a medical technique for
   measuring the human arterial geometries or said
   [[Z_m]] $\underline{Zm_9}$ is determined by the physician, into

   eq. 1.1 yields $\underline{Jm = H_z\, Zm_9^{-\frac{2}{9}}}$ where

   $$H_z = A c^{\frac{11}{9}} (v^3 D^{16})^{\frac{1}{27}} (g\cos\alpha + fu)^{\frac{2}{9}},$$

substituting a normal value, [[Z_n]] $\underline{Zn_9}$ in cm, of
   said axial length $\underline{parameter,}$ wherein said Zn_9

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is determined by the physician or said

[[Z_n]]$\underline{Zn_9}$ = a value between 0.10 cm and 1.00 cm,

into eq. 1.1 yields $Jn = H_z Zn_9^{-\frac{2}{9}}$,

calculating [[$\frac{J_m - J_n}{J_n}$]] $\underline{\frac{Jm_9 - Jn_9}{Jn_9}}$, ~~where J_m yielded by~~

~~substituting said Z_m into said equation (1.1)~~

~~and J_n yielded by substituting said Z_n into~~

~~said equation (1.1)~~ yields:

$$[[R_9 = \left(\frac{z_n}{z_m}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1]] \underline{R_9 = \left(\frac{Zn_9}{Zm_9}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1} \tag{9}$$

where $\underline{Zn_9 \geq Zm_9}$, and

~~substituting said z_m and said z_n into (9) where z_m~~
~~$\leq z_n$ and~~

calculating (9) yields the disease risk R_9
    caused by the axial diffusion length parameter
    related to the atherosclerotic risk factors
    being a decrease in said axial length of the
    diffusion flux or other risk factors that
    decrease said diffusion length.

Claim 3 (previously presented): The method of
claim 2, further comprising: adding said all nine
disease risks R_1 to R_9 containing a total risk of said

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disease consisting;

a current total risk of said disease related to

the currently measured values of said

atherosclerotic parameters; and

a previous total risk of said disease related to

the previously measured values of said

atherosclerotic parameters.

Claim 4 (previously presented): The method of

claim 3, further comprising: determining a disease

risk level containing said total risk of said disease

comprising:

dividing the disease risk level into the

following seven risk sublevels: $0.84 \geq$ first

disease risk level ≥ 0.00, $1.75 \geq$ second

disease risk level > 0.84, $2.70 \geq$ third disease

risk level > 1.75, $3.70 \geq$ fourth disease risk

level > 2.70, $4.70 \geq$ fifth disease risk level $>$

3.70, $5.80 \geq$ sixth disease risk level > 4.70

and seventh disease risk level >5.80; and

selecting a disease risk level containing said

total risk of said disease from among seven of

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said disease risk sublevels.

Claim 5 (previously presented): The method of claim 3, further comprising: selecting an atherosclerotic risk factor related to the atherosclerotic parameter having the greatest contribution to said total risk of said disease so as to result in said risk factor as a primary therapy target of said disease.

Claim 6 (previously presented): The method of claim 2, further comprising: selecting a greater flux between the LDL mass transfer flux and the monocyte mass transfer flux so as to result in said greater flux as a primary cause in said disease comprising:

selecting the LDL mass transfer flux as a primary cause in said disease when said $R_1 \geq$ said R_2; or

selecting the monocyte mass transfer flux as a primary cause in said disease when said $R_1 <$ said R_2.

Claim 7 (previously presented): The method of claim 2, further comprising: selecting a greater concentration level between the LDL level in the

human serum and the CRP level in the human blood
plasma so as to result in said greater level as a
secondary therapy target comprising:

>   selecting the LDL level in the serum as a
>   secondary therapy target of said disease when
>   said $R_1 \geq$ said R_2; or

>   selecting the CRP level in the plasma as a
>   secondary therapy target of said disease when
>   said $R_1 <$ said R_2.

Claim 8 (previously presented): The method of
claim 3, further comprising: calculating a relative
ratio between said current total risk of said disease
and said previous total risk of said disease so as to
yield said relative ratio as a therapeutic efficacy
of said disease.

Claim 9 (currently amended): The method of claim
1, further comprising: said method containing the
steps of:

>   the step 1 of ~~determining the disease risk R_1~~
>   ~~yielded by the difference between the measured~~
>   ~~value c_m and the normal value c_n of the LDL~~
>   ~~concentration parameter wherein $c_m \geq c_n$ and~~

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~~$R_1 = \left(\dfrac{c_m}{c_n}\right)^{\frac{11}{9}} - 1,$~~ calculating $R_1 = \left(\dfrac{Cm_1}{Cn_1}\right)^{\frac{11}{9}} - 1$ yields the

disease risk R_1 wherein Cm_1 is a measured value

of the indivdual's LDL concentration in human

serum, Cn_1 is a normal value of the LDL

concentration parameter and $Cm_1 \geq Cn_1$;

~~determining the disease risk R_2 yielded by the~~

~~difference between the measured value c_m and~~

~~the normal value c_n of the CRP concentration~~

~~parameter wherein $c_m \geq c_n$ and $R_2 = F\left(\left(\dfrac{c_m}{c_n}\right)^{\frac{11}{9}} - 1\right)$~~

~~where $F = \left(\dfrac{D_c}{D_L}\right)^{\frac{16}{27}}$, $D_C =$ the CRP diffusion~~

~~coefficient and $D_L =$ the LDL diffusion~~

~~coefficient,~~ calculating $R_2 = F\left(\left(\dfrac{Cm_2}{Cn_2}\right)^{\frac{11}{9}} - 1\right)$ yields

the disease risk R_2 wherein Cm_2 is a measured

value of the individual's CRP concentration in

human blood plasma, Cn_2 is a normal value of

the CRP concentration parameter, $F = \left(\dfrac{D_c}{D_L}\right)^{\frac{16}{27}}$, $D_C =$

the CRP diffusion coefficient, $D_L =$ the LDL

diffusion coefficient and $Cm_2 \geq Cn_2$; ~~determining~~

~~the disease risk R_3 yielded by the difference~~

~~between the measured value p_m and the normal~~

~~value p_n of the blood systolic pressure~~

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~~parameter wherein $p_m \geq p_n$ and $R_3 = \left(\dfrac{P_m}{P_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1$,~~

calculating $R_3 = \left(\dfrac{Pm_3}{Pn_3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1$ yields the disease risk

R_3 wherein Pm_3 is a measured value of the individual's blood systolic pressure, Pn_3 is a normal value of the blood systolic pressure parameter and $Pm_3 \geq Pn_3$; ~~determining the disease risk R_4 yielded by the difference between the measured value p_m and the normal value p_n of the blood diastolic pressure parameter wherein~~

~~$p_m \geq p_n$ and $R_4 = \left(\dfrac{P_m}{P_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1$,~~ calculating $R_4 = \left(\dfrac{Pm_4}{Pn_4}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1$

yields disease risk R_4 wherein Pm_4 is a measured value of the dividual's blood diastolic pressure, Pn_4 is a normal value of the blood diastolic pressure parameter and $Pm_4 \geq Pn_4$; ~~determining the disease risk R_5 yielded by the difference between the measured value f_m and the normal value f_n of the heart rate parameter wherein $f_m \geq f_n$ and $R_5 = \left(\dfrac{f_m}{f_n}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1$,~~

calculating $R_5 = \left(\dfrac{Fm_5}{Fn_5}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1$ yields disease risk R_5

wherein Fm_5 is a measured value of the individual's heart rate, Fn_5 is a normal value

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of the heart rate parameter and $Fm_5 \geq Fn_5$; ~~determining the disease risk R_6 yielded by the difference between the measured value a_m and the normal value a_n of the arterial radius parameter wherein $a_m \geq a_n$ and $R_6 = \left(\dfrac{a_m}{a_n}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} 1$;~~

calculating $\underline{R_6 = \left(\dfrac{Am_6}{An_6}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1}$ yields disease risk R_6

wherein Am_6 is a measured radius value of the individual's arterial vessel at the lesion-prone sites of arterial bifurcations, arterial branching, arterial curvatures or arterial tapering, An_6 is a normal value of said arterial radius parameter and $Am_6 \geq An_6$; ~~determining the disease risk R_7 yielded by the difference between the measured value T_m and the normal value T_n of the plasma temperature parameter wherein $T_m \geq T_n$ and $R_7 = \left(\dfrac{T_m}{T_n}\right)^{\frac{16}{27}} 1$;~~

calculating $\underline{R_7 = \left(\dfrac{Tm_7}{Tn_7}\right)^{\frac{16}{27}} - 1}$ yields disease risk R_7

wherein Tm_7 is a measured temperature value of the individual's plasma fluid in the region at said lesion-prone sites, Tn_7 is a normal value of said plasma temperature parameter and $Tm_7 \geq Tn_7$; ~~determining the disease risk R_8 yielded by~~

~~the difference between the measured value α_m~~

~~and the normal value α_n of the angle parameter~~

~~wherein $\alpha_n \geq \alpha_m$ and $R_8 = \left(\dfrac{\cos\alpha_m}{\cos\alpha_n}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1$,~~ calculating

$$R_8 = \left(\frac{\cos\alpha m_8}{\cos\alpha n_8}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1$$ yields disease risk R_8 wherein

αm_8 is a measured value of the angle between
the gravity and average velocity of the blood
fluid in the region at said lesion-prone sites,
αn_8 is a normal value of the angle parameter
and $\alpha n_8 \geq \alpha m_8$; and ~~determining the disease risk~~
~~R_9 yielded by the difference between the~~
~~measured value z_m and the normal value z_n of~~
~~the diffusion length parameter wherein $z_n \geq z_m$~~
~~and $R_9 = \left(\dfrac{z_n}{z_m}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1$;~~ calculating $$R_9 = \left(\frac{Zn_9}{Zm_9}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} - 1$$ yields

disease risk R_9 wherein Zm_9 is a measured value
of the individual's axial length of diffusion
flux along the inner arterial wall at said
lesion-prone sites, Zn_9 is a normal value of
said axial diffusion length parameter and $Jn_9 \geq$
Jm_9;

the step 2 of adding all nine disease risks R_1 to
R_9 in the step 1 containing a total risk of
said disease consisting of a current total risk

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of said disease related to the currently
measured values of the atherosclerotic
parameters and a previous total risk of said
disease related to the previously measured
values of the atherosclerotic parameters;

the step 3 of selecting a disease risk level
containing said total risk of said disease in
the step 2 from following among seven of the
disease risk sublevels: $0.84 \geq$ first disease
risk level ≥ 0.00, $1.75 \geq$ second disease risk
level > 0.84; $2.70 \geq$ third disease risk level $>$
1.75, $3.70 \geq$ fourth disease risk level > 2.70,
$4.70 \geq$ fifth disease risk level > 3.70, $5.80 \geq$
sixth disease risk level > 4.70 and seventh
disease risk level >5.80;

the step 4 of selecting an atherosclerotic risk
factor related to an atherosclerotic parameter
having the greatest contribution to said total
risk of said disease in the step 2 so as to
result in said risk factor as a primary therapy
target of said disease;

the step 5 of selecting the LDL mass transfer
flux as a primary cause in said disease when

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said R_1 in the step 1 ≥ said R_2 in the step 1 or selecting the monocyte mass transfer flux as a primary cause in said disease when said R_1 < said R_2;

the step 6 of selecting the LDL level in human serum as a secondary therapy target of said disease when said R_1 in the step 1 ≥ said R_2 in the step 1 or selecting the CRP level in human blood plasma as a secondary therapy target of said disease when said R_1 < said R_2; and

the step 7 of calculating a relative ratio between said current total risk of said disease in the step 2 and said previous total risk of said disease in the step 2 so as to yield said relative ratio as a therapeutic efficacy of said disease; and

wherein the step 1 through the step 7 are written as an executable computer program named the MMA.exe, or another name, to be installed into a general purpose digital computer device to accomplish said method and to output a result of said method to a display or~a~memory~or~ another~computer~on~a~network,~or to a user comprising:

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starting the MMA.exe program on said device;

inputting the currently measured values, the
    previously measured values and the normal
    values of the individual's atherosclerosis
    parameters into the input screen of said
    MMA.exe by using the keyboard of said device;

clicking the "update" button and the "calc. risk"
    button of said input screen;

clicking the "evaluate" button of the MMA.exe
    output screen; and

outputting said output screen to a display or a
    memory or another computer on a network, or to
    a user by using said computer device so as to
    produce a result of said method, called the
    screening report containing a total risk of
    said disease, a disease risk level, a primary
    cause in said disease, a primary therapy target
    of said disease, a secondary therapy target of
    said disease and a therapeutic efficiency, to
    the individual who requires the diagnosis, the
    prevention or the treatment of the therapy to
    prevent or to treat atherosclerosis-related CHD
    or stroke or other cardiovascular disease.

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     Claim 10 (previously presented): The method of claim 9, further comprising: repeating said method accomplished by using said device until the individual's disease risk level is reduced to a normal level for the individual who requires the therapy to prevent or to treat atherosclerosis-related CHD or stroke ~~or other cardiovascular disease~~.